BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1814, [NUMBER 1134.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

List of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay & Subordinates for the Month of April 1814.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA.	BAROACH.	SURAT.	SALSETTE.	BOMBAY.
	Seers Qr. Tank.	[pee.	[pee	Rs. Qr. Rs.	Rs. Q. Rs.
Rice, 1st Sort,	14 2 9 Cutcha Seers of a Rs.	17½ - seers of a Ru-	14 - Seers of a Ru-	3 0 00 per parah unbeaten,	4 3 00 per par. Beat.
Ditto, 2d do.	16 2 0 do.	19¼ - do.	17 - do.	2 3 50 - do.	4 2 00 do. do.
Ditto, 3d do.	17 1 4½ do.	23 - do.	22 - do.	2 3 00 - do.	4 0 00 do. do.
Ditto, 4th do.	19 2 0 do.	24½ - do.	23 - do.	None,	3 2 00 do. do.
Ditto Red	20 2 0 do.	28 - do.	" - do.	2 2 - - do.	2 2 00 do. unbeat.
Badjree, 1st Sort,	20 0 0 do.	24 - do.	29 - - do.	3 0 50 - do.	3 3 00 per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	21 0 0 do.	" - do.	30 - - do.	3 0 00 - do.	3 0 50 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	23 2 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	3 0 00 do.
Wheat 1st do.	21 0 0 do.	23¼ - do.	21 - - do.	5 2 - do.	5 0 50 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	22 3 9 do.	24 - do.	23 - - do.	5 0 - - do.	5 0 00 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	23 2 9 do.	" - do.	24 - - do.	4 2 - - do.	4 3 00 do.
Doll,	14 3 0 do.	20½ - do.	18 - do.	6 - - do.	6 1 00 do.
Mug, 1st do.	23 0 0 do.	26 - do.	26 - - do.	3 3 - do.	4 0 50 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	23 2 0 do.	29¼ - do.	28 - - do.	None,	None,
Mutt, 1st do.	34 1 0 do.	27 - do.	28 - - do.	3 2 50 - do.	3 2 50 do.
Ditto 2d do.	35 0 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	None,
Oorid, 1st Sort,	21 0 0 do.	25 - do.	24 - - do.	3 2 - do.	3 1 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	21 3 0 do.	" - do.	26 - - do.	3 1 do.	None,
Joar.	24 0 9 do.	26½ - do.	27 - - do.	None,	2 1 00 do.
Barley, 1st do.	38 2 0 do.	20 - do.	27 - - do.	None,	None,
Ditto. 2d do.	39 0 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	Do.
Gram,	27 1 0 do.	25¼ - do.	25 - - do.	4 2 - do.	5 0 00 do.
Cholla,	27 0 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	3 0 00 do.
Bowtah,	25 3 9 do.	32 - do.	" - - do.	1 3 50 do.	None,
Bunty,	32 0 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None,	Do.
Codra,	34 2 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None.	Do.
Codree,	20 1 0 do.	" - do.	" - - do.	None.	Do.
Wall,	32 1 0 do.	28 - do.	" - - do.	2 2 - do.	Do.
Gowar, 1st sort,	33 1 0 do.	" - do.	32 - - do.	None,	Do.
Ditto, 2d do.	41 0 0 do.	" - do.	33 - do.	None,	Do.
Batty, 1st Sort,	23 2 0 do.	32 - do.	30 - - do.	1 2 - do.	1 1 76 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	26 2 0 do.	36 - do.	36 - - do.	1 1 50 do.	1 1 28 do.
Ditto 3d do.	27 1 9 do.	" - do.	37 - do.	1 1 - do.	None,
Ditto, 4th do.	28 2 0 do.	39 - do.	40 - do.	None,	Do.
Red Batty,	30 1 0 do.	„ - do.	46 - - do.	1 50 - do.	1 0 40 do.

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

Kaira, 1st May 1814.

E. IRONSIDE, *Magistrate.*

Broach, 1st May 1814.

A Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to 39½ English lbs.

J. ROMER, *Judge and Mag.*

Surat, 1st May 1814.

N. B. A Surat maund of 40 Seers is equal to 37¼ English lbs.

T. A. KEATE, *Mag.*

Tannah, 1st May 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measure, and not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

J. HALLETT, MAG.

Bombay, 17th May 1814

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measure & not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

J. H. PELLY, *Sec. to the Com. of Markets*

Bombay Castle 26th May 1814.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following orders issued by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, bearing date the 13th December 1813, declaring that all Hostilities against such Ports or Places of the United Provinces of the Netherlands as shall not be in the Possession or under the controul of the Enemy, shall immediately cease; and the discontinuance of the Blockade of Trieste.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

AT THE COURT AT CARLTON-HOUSE, *13th of December, 1813.*

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT in Council.

WHEREAS, the ancient relations of Peace and Amity between His Majesty, and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, have been happily re-established:—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared:

Firstly. That all hostilities against the United Provinces of the Netherlands (save and except such ports or places as may be still in the possession or under the controul of France) on the part of His Majesty shall immediately cease.

Secondly. That the blockade of all the ports and places of the said United Province (save and except such ports and places as before excepted) and all other restrictions thereon imposed by any Order in Council relating thereto, shall forthwith cease and be discontinued.

Thirdly. That all ships and vessels belonging to the said United Provinces (save and except vessels coming from, or Proceeding to, any ports or places in the possession or under the controul of France) shall have free admission into His Majesty's ports, and be permitted to carry on any trade now lawfully carried on in the ships of states in amity with His Majesty.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

AT THE COURT AT CARLTON HOUSE, *13th of December*, 1813.

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT in Council.

WHEREAS, it appears by the latest advices from the Coast of the Adriatic, that the port of Trieste, and the other ports and places between Trieste and the southern extremity of Dalmatia, are, for the most part, no longer in the possession or under the controul of France: His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, & it is hereby ordered that the blockade of Trieste, and the ports and places aforesaid inclusively, (save and except such as are still occupied by the enemy) and all restrictions imposed thereon, by any Order in Council relating thereto, shall forthwith cease and be discontinued.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Packets are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to Europe by the Ship Caroline.

F. FLOWER, Post Master General.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
General Post Office,
20th May 1814.

Government Advertisement,

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, on Tuesday the 7th of June next, at noon, from any perfon or perfons willing to Contract for the Humallage Duties of the Military Department for the period of one year.

The Tenders to be accompanied by detailed Statements of the charges at which the different defcriptions of Stores are to be removed, according to the diftance of fuch removal.

Publifhed by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
27TH MAY 1814

. શરકારી•જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ

એવીજે•શરકારી•લશકરનાં•કારખાંનાંનાં•મજુરી•ની•દરાતુરી•નો•મખતો•વર શ૧ ૧ નો•ફરવા•૨૧૧૩•જેકોજ•આદમી ઓ•રાજી•થજને•બંધ•કીધેલાં•પરપોજલ આપશેતે•મંગલવારને•દીને•તા• ૭ મી• આવતા•જુન•મહીનામાં•બપોરનાં•ટીપ શકરતારી•એકની•કાશીશ•મધે•લેશે *

જાત•જાતનો•શાંમોન•ફેટલો• કુર•લ જાવો•લાગશે•તે•પરમાંણે•લેજજાવા• ૨૧૧૩•શુકુ•ખરચ•બેશ શે•તેની•વીગત• વાર•આદદાશ•લખીને•પરપોજલ•આપ શે•તે•બરાબર•આપવી—તા• ૨૭ મી• એ•શંને ૧૮૧૪ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. in the Office of Country Correfpondence.

શ્રી

ષનપ્રગીક્યાણીનષેષનષેજે

ષેલીજેષનપ્રગીષસ્પચચા પ્રપ

ષપ્રષેષ્ઠીષમણીમીચે ષસ્તુમીચામ

ષેતાપશ્રી ષેપ્રપ્રચષેંત પ્રપ્રપષ્યા

પ્રમીતાષેષ્રેણીમણીશ્રી પ્રણીષેણીપ

ષંષપ્રેષેષ્ટપ્રપોજપષ્ઠેતીષ્ટતે મંગષ્ટપ

મીતામીષ્ઠ ૭ ષેતેણીપ મણીન્યાત

ષોંપપ્રષ્ઠણી ચીપ્રપષપ્રડતામીયાંચે

ઘપ્રીણાંતચેતીષ્ટ

પ્રતપ્રતીચેગપ્રમંપ્રીતેપ્ર ણીપ

ન્યાષેપ્રગેષ્ટયાપ્રસ્પણે ન્યાપયાપ્ર

મીતાપ્રણેષેચે ષ્ડેષ્ટ યાચીતપ્ર

ણીષપ્રનયાણેષ્ઠેણપ્રપોજપષ્ઠેતીષ્ટ

યાચેષસ્પગમેપ્રમાપીતામીષ્ઠ ૨૭

સણે મે૧૪ ૧૮૧૪ ઈંગ્રેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of Country Correfpondence.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Marine Board, will on Thurfday next, the 2d proximo, be ready to receive Propofals, from Perfons willing to undertake the Manufacture of Coir Cables, Hawzers, and Cordage, of all defcriptions, for the ufe of the Hon'ble Company's Marine; the Tenders, muft fpecify the rate, per Bombay Candy; and the Cordage muft be Manufactured from Coir, to be delivered from the Hon'ble Company's Marine Stores, under the infpection of Perfons to be appointed, for that purpofe.

Further particulars, may be known on application at this Office.

By Order of the Marine Board

R. MORGAN,
Sec. Marine Board.

BOMBAY,
Marine Board Office,
24th May 1814.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•હાંથી•આપીએયજે

જરશપતવારને•દીતે•તા• ૨ આવતા મહીનાનીએ•શ્રી•મરીન•બોરડ•પરપોજ લ•લેશે•બાબત•એજે•કાયાનાં•કુમાર•ત થા•હાંશર•તથા•ડોરડાં•જાત•જાતનાં•ઝં પની•ની•મરીનનાં•ખરચને•શારૂ•બનાવા ને•તે•પરપોજલ•મધે•ભાવ•દર•ખાંડી•એ ઝનો•લખે•ઝંપની•ની•મરીન•જશતોર•મ ધેથી•કાથો•આપે•તેકનાં•દોરડાં•બનાંવે એ•બાબે•શારૂકારથી•આદમીઓને•મુક રર•કરશે•દોરડાં•તપાશવાને *

એ•બાબે•આગલ•ખબર•મરીન•બોર ડની•હાશીશ•મધે•જાહેર•કરશે *

તા• ૨૪ મી•એપ્રેએ ૧૮૧૪

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Marine Board will on Friday next the 3d Proximo, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, receive Sealed Tenders from any Perfon or Perfons who may be defirous to purchafe the Hon'ble Company's Ship Mornington as fhe now lies in Mazagon Dry Dock, with her Stores and apparel, as per Inventories which may be feen on application to the Secretary to the Marine Board.

By Order of the Marine Board,

R. MORGAN,
Sec. Marine Board.

BOMBAY
Marine Board Office,
27TH MAY 1814.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•હાંથી•આપીએયજે

મરીન•બોરડ•શુકરવારને•દીને•તારી ખ ૬ આવતા•મહીનાનીએ•કલાક ૧૦ નાં•ટોકોર•કીધેલાં•પરપોજલ•લેશે•બાબ ત•એજે•જેકોજ•વાંકાંણ•એક•શરકારનુ નાંમે•મારનીટન•ખરીદ•કરવા•ચાહેતે•પ રપોજલ•આપે•એ•વાંકાંણ•મજગાંમની• શુકી•ગોડી•મધેજ•તેકનો•શરવે•શાંમોન તથા•અશણાબ•શરવે•શુધાં•વેચશે•તેક નાં•શાંમોનનાં•લીશ•મુજબ•જેકોને•લીશ જોવુ•હોયતે•મરીન•બોરડનાં•શકરતા રીને•તાંહાં•દેખારશે *

તા• ૨૭ મી•એપ્રેએ ૧૮૧૪

A CARD.

DEVONSHIRE SQUARE,
London 21st December 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Partnerfhip now fubfifting between JOSIAS DUPRE PORCHER, THOMAS WILKINSON, NATHANIEL EDWARD KINDERSLEY, EDWARD FLETCHER and JAMES ALEXANDER, carrying on the bufinefs of Eaft India Agents under the Firm of PORCHER & Co. will be diffolved by mutual confent on the 31ft of the prefent month, fo far as regards the faid THOMAS WILKINSON who retires, and whofe fhare and intereft in the Eftablifhment will then ceafe. The bufinefs will thence-after be conducted and carried on by the remaining four Partners above-named.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on FRIDAY, the 3d of June next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

WILL BE PUT UP FOR SALE,

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

ON THE PREMISES.

AN UPPER ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE with its appurtenances fituated within the Town Walls in Parfy Buzar No 46, now in the occupation of Curfetjee Mannokjee and Nafferwanjee Jamojee both former mortgagees, the property belongs to the Eftate of the late Chandbhoy Carimbhoy, deceafed. The conditions of Sale will be known at the time of Sale.

R. DE QUADROS.

Bombay. 27th May 1814.

JOHN KING.

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen of Bombay, that he is now carrying on bufinefs as Blackfmith and White Smith, alfo Plumming Work for Shipping &c. &c. near the Appollo Gate.

Bombay, 26th May 1814.

TO BE LET

A DWELLING HOUSE in Apollo Street, from the 1ft of June.
Enquire of LIMJEE BHICAJEE & Co.

LIVERY STABLE.

G. HIGGS,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he has juft received from Buffora 100 ARAB HORSES, for Private Sale.

Bombay, 27th May 1814.

Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, was on the 1st January last, admitted a Partner in the Houfe of MESSRS. SHRAPNELL & Co. of Batavia, who as General Merchants and Agents will conduct their Bufinefs in future under the firm of SHRAPNELL, SKELTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1814.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1814.

We have been able to collect very little intelligence in addition to the Bulletins from Conftantinople which we published on Wednesday: a rumour has indeed reached us that accounts have been received, of some battles between Buonaparte and the Allied Troops subsequent to the 3d of February, when the French army was compelled to to abandon the heights of Brienne: and it is ftated, that after moft desperate fighting and six successive attacks by the French Soldiers on the Allied army, Buonaparte was under the necessity of retreating and had actually fallen back upon Melun with the intention of protecting the Capital. We cannot afcertain that there is any authority for this rumour, at the same time, It is obvious, that unless the Plenipotentiaries proceed very rapidly there must be further Battles with Buonaparte; and should he as is mentioned in the latest Bulletin retreat across the Loire there can be no doubt that Paris will be invested.

It is said, that the Ruffian Soldiers are eagerly contemplating this event in the hope that they may be allowed to retaliate for Moscow by burning Paris; but we trust that the Allied Commanders will shew the superiority of their system of warfare, by a generous forbearance from so horrible a devastation, and though the conflagration of this Noble City might, perhaps, be defended on the principles of retributive Juftice, It can never be sanctioned on any political considerations, and is directly adverse to the first precept of our religion, that of returning Good for Evil.

The Veftal left Buffora on the 7th of May, It is rumoured that Lord Caftlereagh intended to remain at the Head Quarters of the Allied Sovereigns as the representative of the Prince Regent, and that he had nominated Sir, C. Stewart and Lord Aberdeen to attend the Congress at Chatillon, as our Ambaffadors, subject to his authority on any points of difficulty or difference.

On Thursday the Dulaley, Captain Clements arrived from the Gulf, but having left Buffora on the 22d of April, this Veffel brings no news.

We have inserted under the head of Madras Intelligence, a Supplement to the Government Gazette of the 14th of May last, communicating the loss of the William Pitt, Extra ship from Batavia. A Supplement to the Madras Gazette of the same date mentions that the Lord Eldon as well as the William Pitt had foundered, but we are inclined to think, that, this is incorrect.

By Letters from Madras we learn that the James Sibbald, Charles Mills, and Sir Godfrey Webster which sailed from Point de Galle on the afternoon of the 12th January last fell in with the Bengal Fleet under Convoy of H. M. Ship Cornwallis on the 19th of that month, and joined it the following morning.

On the 28th of February last the Fleet was a little to the Westward of Cape Lagallas, all well, with the exception of the Sir Godfrey Webster which Ship unfortunately sprung a leak on the 23d preceding and was compelled to go into the Cape of Good Hope.

The Carnarthen Capt. Ross, arrived at the Cape from Bombay on the 3d of February:

The Hussar frigate with Lord Minto arrived on the 7th instant.

The David Scott arrived safe on the 26th of February.

The Sterling Caftle left the Cape on the 27th.

Our Readers will find in another part of our paper some interesting Extracts from a Times Newspaper of the 31st of December, and a Gibraltar Chronicle of the 15th of January received by the Veftal.

We have been requested to insert the following Letter from the Passengers of the Cabalva to Captain Birch, and are happy to have it in our power to publish so pleasing a testimonial. We understand that Captain Birch's answer was extremely gratifying to the feelings of the Passengers, but was also so flattering to them, that we have not been favoured with a copy of it.

To

CAPTAIN JONATHAN BIRCH,
Commander of the Hon'ble East India Company's Ship Cabalva.

DEAR SIR,

We, the undersigned Passengers by the Cabalva, indulge in the pleasure of addressing you expressive of our grateful sense of the uniform liberality and kindness we have met with on board your Ship.

Your constant friendly attention to all, and highly conciliatory manners, have prevented a Voyage unusually long, from being tedious; at the same time, it has had the happy effect of supporting a degree of harmony amongst us not to be exceeded.

We are anxious also to assure you, that the gratification we shall have in the pleasing remembrance of the time passed in your Society, will be ever accompanied with sentiments of regard and esteem.

That you may enjoy increased prosperity and continued happiness is the sincere wish of,

Dear Sir,
Your obliged and
Obdt. Servants and Friends,

H. Hessman, *Major.*
J. S. R. Drummond, *Capt. Engineers.*
Wm. Gourlay, *Surgeon.*
G. Wm. Anderson, *Civil Service.*
M. Hewitt, *Assistant Surgeon.*
M. Harward,
B. Clough,
John Kentish,
David Greenhill,
Robert Boyd,
J. A. Davis,
Jos. Walker,
S. Waddington,
A. T. Reid.

IMPROMTU.

From Bony now no Bulletins,
Are sent in vaunting trim,
May hap th' Allies in turn may send,
A Bullet-in-to him.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Kennett,
Assistant Surgeon Hewitt,
Cadet A. T. Reid,
Ensign Dashwood, Engineers,
Cadet Waddington, do.
Capt. Lieut. Drummond, do.
Capt. Hodgson, Artillery.
Ensign Nelson, 56th Regt.
Assistant Surgeon A. Henderson,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Ditto ditto W. Robertson,
Lieut. J. W. Aitcheson, A. D. C.
Ditto G. B. Aitcheson, 2d 3d.
Major Hessman, Artillery,
Ensign W. Noton, 7th N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgeon A. C. Gordon, B. N. Cavalry.
Capt. Bellasis, Artillery,
Lieut. H. D. Robertson, 5th N. I.
Lieut. Wm. Cazalet, 2d 6th.
Asst. Surgeon Edward Milward.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived 21st May, the Hon'ble Company's Ship Elphinston Captain Millikin Craig from England.

Ditto Ditto Ship Lady Melville Captain J. C. Lockner from ditto.

Ditto Ditto Ship Neptune Captain E. S. Ellis from ditto.

Ditto Ditto Ship Cabalva Captain Jonathan Birch, from ditto.

Ditto Ditto Ship Bombay, Captain Archibald Hamilton from ditto.

Ditto Ditto Cruizer Benares Captain Wm. Eatwell from a Cruize.

Sailed 22d Ship Bombay Anna, Captain John Fale to Calcutta.

23d Ditto Ship Sultana Captain John Kemp to Madras.

EUROPE

MARRIAGE.] On the 11th December, at Bath, by special license, by the Reverend Henry Bishop, Vicar of Ardleigh in Essex, and one of his Lordship's domestic Chaplains, the Most Noble the Marquis of Huntly, to Miss Brodie, only daughter of Alexander Brodie Esq. of the Burn.

BOMBAY

BIRTH.] On the 26th Instant, at Byculla Lodge, the Lady of R. S. Kitson Esq. of a Son.

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 14, 1814.

This morniag the Brig Helen, Captain J. Waddington, anchored in the Roads from the Cape of Good Hope; having sailed from thence on the 5th March.

No Intelligence from England later than that brought by the Acorn Sloop of War, had reached the Cape when the Helen sailed.

Private Letters state that the Hussar Frigate arrived at the Cape on the 7th of February—Lord Minto and the other Passengers were in good health.

The Stirling Castle also arrived on the 18th of that month, with the Cornwallis and Fleet; the former being in want of some Stores remained, while the Ships of the Convoy with the Cornwallis proceeded to St. Helena, where the Stirling Castle and Hussar were to join them.

The Lion 64, sailed from the Cape on the 13th of February in charge of some homeward bound Ships; The Rose had been detained at St. Helena till this time, and was to proceed to England with the Lion's Convoy.

We are concerned to observe the loss of the Extra Ship William Pitt, from Batavia, mentioned in these Letters. This melancholy event, is stated to have taken place off the Cape, and scarcely a hope is entertained of any body on board having been saved.—She is supposed to have struck on some of the Rocks near Bird Island, a little to the Eastward of Algoa Bay, and to have gone down in deep water.

FROM THE GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE.

15TH JANUARY.

IRUN DEC. 24.—Gen. Picton and several other officers, a company of the Rocket corps, 200 men for various regiments and a number of horses have lately arrived from England at Passages.

OYARZUN, DEC. 31.—Nothing new has occurred in the line of late. The Adour divides the hostile armies—Gen. Paris is said to have received a small reinforcement of foot and horse. (*Regency Gazette.*)

IRUN, DEC. 24.—Ever since the 14th, the Spanish troops and German cavalry have occupied Asperne.—On the 15th, about 4000 men of Paris's division made a movement on the other side of the Adour.—On the 16th, the right of the army, and particularly General Morillo's division, took up a position, in consequence of a threatening movement of the enemy who, on the 17th, fell back, the English advancing upon Bayonne along both banks of the Nive.—On the 18th, Gen. Morillo made a reconnoitring beyond Mendiondo, with 2 squadrons of cavalry: some loss was sustained by the light parties on both sides.—Nothing new has occurred: the English occupy the line from Urt, Asperne and Combo. Mina's troops are in Besyar.

LONDON, DEC. 8—Marshal St. Cyr has surrendered and already been marched to Bohemia with the whole of the corps d'armée with which he had remained in Dresden: it consisted of 28,000 men, 80,000 Officers, 30 Generals, and 6000 sick.

IRUN, DEC. 24.—The whole of the troops in the valley of Bastan, to the number of 50,000 men, the British and Portuguese cavalry, the 4th army, and the troops which were in Pamplona, are proceeding to France. D. Carlos Espana will sit down before Bayonne with 12,000 men, and the remainder of the army will march onwards, it being confidently reported that the Duke of Ciudad-Rodrigo has received intelligence, that the head-quarters of the Allies were within 35 leagues of Paris.

DEC. 27.—The day before yesterday, D. Carlos Espana's division marched through this town on its way to France, it was to reach Azcain on that night.

Soult has his head-quarters at Peyreourade, and the English are in Lahouce and some other villages on the banks of the Adour, whence they have cut off the communication with Bayonne by this river. They have captured 6000 fanegues of wheat in flour, and 200 casks of brandy which were conveying to Bayonne on the same river.

All the Spaniards in Joseph's service, and the Germans in that of France, have been disarmed, and conducted into the interior of the latter country.

From the activity and method with which the Conscription, lately decreed by the Senate, is raising in the neighbouring provinces, it is supposed that Buonaparte will draw about 600,000 men more from the French territory. Disturbances and risings are reported to have taken place in some Cities, but unattended with any serious consequences; and the natives suffer themselves to be led, like lambs, to the Slaughter-house (*Redactor General.*)

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the British Army in Catalonia.

TARRAGONA, DEC. 14, 1813.—This army still remains in its old position: Manso is at Igualada, with a brigade towards S. Sadurni; our troops at Vendrell, with the cavalry and head-quarters at Villafranca: the Sicilian brigade at Torre den Barra; one brigade here another Italian brigade and reserve of artillery at Constanti; Whittingham's division divided between this place and Reus—The 1st of this month, the French endeavored to cut off our cavalry at Villafranca, and, for this purpose, moved in two columns, one by the direct road to Villafranca, the other on Arbos to cut off our retreat; but, as it always happens in such operations, the column, moving on Arbos having been retarded on its march, our cavalry arrived at Arbos before it, and, being supported by infantry from Vendrell, maintained a good face, and the enemy retired the same night: next day the cavalry returned to Villafranca, We only lost 3 or 4 dragoons. The French, in order to march lighter, had been ordered to leave their knapsacks behind. While they were at Villafranca, Manso quietly moved three battalions from S. Sadurni on their rear, took all their knapsacks and baggage, and, upon their returning, retired too. Two or three days ago, the French I suppose, in revenge, moved, three Battalions in the night on Ordal, and surrounded and took prisoners, our cavaly piquet of 1 Lieutenant and 24 men.—I believe this is the total of our operations. We go on repairing the breaches which are now nearly completed. We understand, that Suchet is ordered to France, and Mortier is to replace him in the command of this army. They have lately had a reinforcement of 4000 conscripts, and have sent off all the Italians and Germans, and some other troops: they say 9000, but I do not believe much above 5000. They have certainly been making preparations to abandon Barcelona; but I should think they would hardly do it this winter.

This place is getting quite re-established, good shops are opening, the families are coming over from Majorca, and the town is quite alive. The fever at Gibraltar has been rather a drawback, and has deprived us of many of our little comforts.

We expect more troops from Sicily. All the transports have been ordered there, and we understand some of the regiments have received orders.

LONDON,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1813.

Yesterday arrived two Dutch mails, which brought an Austrian and a Dutch messenger; an officer also reached town with further dispatches from Lord Wellington to the 22d inst.; and we were put in possession of two Bulletins of the Crown Prince.

The Extraordinary Gazette, which continued only Lord Wellington's dispatch of the 14th instant, could not be expected to add much, except mere details, to the very full and clear Bulletin of the preceding evening. By letters from the army, we learn, that in all the actions, from the 9th to the 13th, the troops engaged, British, Portuguese, and Spanish, behaved nobly, repulsing the enemy at all points. The French loss, in every instance, was enormous, generally in the proportion of five or six to one of that endured by the Allies. The communication across the Nive is now firmly established by our troops; and the French no longer have it in their power to throw all their force on a separate division of our's; but if either wing is attacked, the rest of the army may be immediately moved up to its support. Not long after the Allied Army established itself on the French territory, we intimated, that Lord Wellington's plan was to advance to the line of the Adour. His Lordship confirms this statement in his dispatch, adding that the passage of the Nive was only delayed so long, in consequence of the excessive rains and the consequent state of the roads. This movement was not only necessary with a view to the occupying an adequate extent of ground for the winter-quarters of the army; but it in great measure frustrated the object of those works which the French had been forming with so much labour and art, from the moment of the battle of Vittoria. Bayonne is a strongly fortified town on the Northern bank of the Adour, near the point where the Nive falls into that river from the South: and the French entrenched camp lies close under the fire of the fortress, extending semicircularly on the South side of the Adour, above and below the junction of the Nive. Before our army had passed the Nive, supplies of all sorts were brought down the Adour to Bayonne; but now that we inclose the French camp by a semicircle of wider radius, we command the navigation of the Adour, and have it always in our power to throw detachments across the Adour above the city, either for the purpose of intercepting convoys, or even of bombarding the town or storming the works on the North, should that be deemed advisable. The officer who brought the dispatches to the 22d left head-quarters the day following. Up to that time there had been no affair of consequence, but the French had once or twice shewn themselves in force on Sir R. Hill's flank, but had always retired with precipitation as soon as our troops began to form. The army was in commodious cantonments, the wounded doing well, and the rest in high health and spirits.

The general state of affairs in Holland will be found to be well described in our private correspondence; and the popular delight with which the Hereditary Prince was received on his arrival, from having "served his apprenticeship to the great Wellington," is no unimportant or uninteresting feature in the sketch. Buonaparte, with all the moderation and love of peace which his new advocates attribute to him, is not inclined to abate his pretensions on Holland. It was lately notified in the Paris papers, that a division of troops from Antwerp was "to enter Breda" on the 20th instant. We might have asked by what right? We he sending them thither to chastise his rebellious subjects; or was he meditating a new war of aggression on an independent people? In either case it was obvious that justice in the law of nations were as much out of his sight as ever. Violence and outrage ever were and ever will be his law and his right; and woe to those who will be mad enough to treat with him on any other supposition. However, in the present instance, he was able to shew nothing but rancour and impotence. Five thousand poor wretches, the greater part conscripts, were marched against Breda, in the vain hope that it would be given up by the citizens in as dastardly a manner as it was by the late French Commandant. The besieging army, however, met with a warmer reception than they expected; and after two days ineffectual cannonade, retreated in great disorder, pursued by the Cossacks, who killed many, and took a still more considerable number prisoners. Four thousand English troops had landed at Stevenisse, in the island of Tholen, and were proceeding against Bergen-op-Zoom. Gertz was about to be attacked, as well as Gorcum. Bois-le-Duc had been already bombarded. The natives of Brabant, flying from the French conscription, hastened to join the Dutch standard; and General Von Bulow, aware that a similar spirit pervaded great part of Flanders, had issued a plain and sensible proclamation to the inhabitants.

The Bulletins of the Crown Prince are dated on the 12th instant at Neumuster, and on the 16th at Kiel. Of the great events which had occurred in that quarter up to the latter date, our readers were summarily informed by the Government Bulletin in our yesterday's paper. They will here find a Separate mention of the different affairs which led to such important results and they will not fail to perceive evident marks of as much confusion and uncertainty of plan on the part of Davoust, as of consistency and comprehensiveness in the operations of the Crown Prince. We regret to find that Prince Gustavus of Mecklenburg was wounded; but we rejoice to see that it was in affording an example of bravery which reflects honour on his exalted rank. The Danish troops which with so much difficulty escaped into Rendsburg, were they are still shut up, were in number 10,000; and there appear to be full 35,000 of the Allies on the line of the Eyder, besides those that are observing Hamburgh. The armistice granted to the Danes was only for a fortnight; and the Crown Prince fully sensible of the inestimable value of time to the progress of the great cause, expresses a strong and rational hope, that so critical a concession will induce Denmark, at last, to abandon her pernicious policy, and join with the Allies in conquering the peace of Europe. The time, however, will not be wholly lost: Operations will be strenuously pushed against Hamburgh. Private letters from that place of the 18th instant state, that Davoust had constructed mines, and adopted every means of making a protracted defence. We trust he will not be allowed wantonly to sacrifice the lives of the Hamburghers. Let it never be forgotten that the French are there, not as legitimate enemies, but as oppressors and plunderers. Where is the declaration of war by France against Hamburgh? Or what just cause was ever given by Hamburgh for such a declaration? At least then, let the utmost rigour of the laws of war be put in force against Davoust, in case he exposes the city unnecessarily to any degree of calamity; and let him be fully warned, that he will, act in this respect on responsibility.

ANTICIPATION OF THE DUTCH MAIL; DUE TO THIS DAY.

At the moment when our paper was putting to press we received Dutch papers of Monday last, from which the following are extracts:—

THE HAGUE, DEC. 27.

The following important information with regard to the situation of Antwerp is derived from persons worthy of credit, who reached Breda from that city on the 22d and 24th instant:—

On the 20th instant, the naval force at Antwerp consisted of 21 sail of the line, with some frigates and gun-boats. They are provided with sufficient ammunition, and with a great deal of gunpowder; with regard to which, the French have given out, probably to keep the inhabitants in awe, that they will employ it to blow up the town. The ships crews are estimated at 900 men, who have almost all been transferred to the land service, only six or eight men being placed as a watch to each ship. The land troops may be about 9000 men; they consist of some lanciers of the guard, and a regiment of chasseurs of the guard complete; moreover all the depots of the guard, and other troops which have been marched from Lisle, Valenciennes, Brussels, and the adjoining places, into the city, between 3, and 400 douaniers; and lastly, the 113th regiment, composed of mere boys, of the youngest conscription, who are not only unfit for bearing arms, but are excessively disinclined to the service. The inhabitants of Antwerp are in a great degree destitute of provisions; all the wheat, barley, and rye meal have been collected for the troops. The best spirit, however, prevails among them, and they anxiously long for the period of deliverance from the French.

ARNHEIM, DEC. 23.

There are reports here, that the advanced guard of a Russian force of 30,000 men, destined for Holland, has reached Munster; and that they will cross the Rhine by a bridge of boats at Emmerik.

We expect here 2000 Russian troops, who are coming from Zwol, and will cross the Waal by a bridge of boats below Nimeguen.

Accounts from Wesel state, that the garrison there is daily weakened by the desertion of German and Dutch troops.

DORDRECHT, DEC. 24.

His Highness our Prince is expected tomorrow at Williamstadt, for the purpose of inspecting that place, and the other fortresses on our frontier in succession, that they may be placed in the best state of defence.

According to authentic accounts, the enemy broke up from before Breda, on their retreat to Antwerp, on Thursday morning; and yesterday, at three in the afternoon, crossed at Zundert. Their force was about 800 cavalry, mostly lanciers, 3000 regular infantry, and a number douaniers, national guards, &c.

Our troops have advanced to Hage, where they found 17 dead, of the 33d regiment. In all parts of our territory where the enemy has been, he left the usual marks of his robbery and love of plunder. The village of Hage has suffered considerably.

The garrison of Breda, by which they were so bravely repulsed, consisted of a division of Russian cavalry, two regiments of Russian infantry, commanded by General Benkendorf, and a newly raised national regiment of 500 men. The latter, though mostly consisting of very young men, who had seen no service, behaved extremely well.

TIEL, Dec. 23.

The day before yesterday we received the joyful tidings, that the French had evacuated the greater part of the territory between the Maese and the Waal. It is supposed, that this retreat of the French has been caused by the manœuvres of the Allied troops on the left bank of the Maese. They are in possession of Ravestein, and their piquets are advanced as far as Gra-

THE HAGUE, Dec. 26.

Volnutary contributions are daily poured into the treasury, for the purpose of speedily equipping our national army. Among others, a lady of the name of Vandoorn has given 6,000 guilders for that purpose; and Messrs. Bicker and Wils have engaged to raise and equip, at their own expense, 20 men for the army, and maintain them for a year. From these, and other offerings, may be estimated the spirit of the Netherlanders, who now, as of old, are determined to make every effort for the independence of their native land.

[An article from Leyden of the 22d, gives a long account of the splendid entrance of the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands into that city, on the 21st, accompanied by his son, the Hereditary Prince, of whom it is observed, that "he had given many proofs in Spain of his being a true descendant of the heroes of the illustrious House of Orange." The Earl of Clancarty and Lord Gower were among those who accompanied the Prince.

BULLETINS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEUMUNSTER DEC. 12, 1813.

His Royal Highness, after having passed by Oldesloh and Segeberg, removed his head-quarters to Neumunster on the 11th inst. The troops of General Borstell had an affair with the enemy before Wesel, on the 2d of December. The result was advantageous to them. The regiment of Cossacks of Biseuloff, which has already distinguished itself on many other occasions, was there covered with glory.

Major Knoblock, of the corps of General Borstell, surprised the town of Neus, opposite Dusseldorff. An eagle, a Colonel, 18 officers, and some hundred soldiers, were there taken. Possession was also obtained of a magazine of forage, and regimental clothing. Colonel Hole, who commanded the expedition, pursued the enemy as far as the road to Juliers. Thus the troops of the army of the North of Germany find themselves on the French territory. It is still hoped, however, that the grand confederation, armed for the liberty and independence of the Continent, will not be forced to pass on and seek in ancient France, that peace, of which all the inhabitants of the earth have such need.

After a short bombardment, the corps of General Winzingerode has possessed itself of the fort of Rothenburg. The garrison have been taken prisoners of war.

The Prince of Eckmuhl, with a view of obtaining intelligence and to make prisoners, has made a sortie from Hamburgh with all his cavalry: he had supported them with a reserve of several battalions. This corps, under the orders of the General of Division Vichery, attacked an advanced post of the Cossacks placed at Tondorff, and pursued its march with so much impetuosity, that it entered Rahlstedt along with the picket. The regiment of Cossacks which entered that place was obliged to retire upon Seik, where General Pahlen was, with six squadrons of regular cavalry, placed by General Woronzoff. In less than four minutes, these last force were under arms. General Pahlen, well known in the army by his military talents and manly intrepidity, immediately, led them to the charge. Colonel Timen, at the head of a squadron of the regiment of Izeum, began the attack with so much vigour, that it immediately overthrew the enemy, who was from thenceforth in complete rout. They were pursued to Wandsbeck. The road between Seik and Wandsbeck was strewed with dead; more than 200 were counted; and above 150 prisoners, of whom one was an officer, were taken. The Colonel of the Jutland dragoons was wounded, and died soon after of his wounds.

General Dorenberg attacked, with three battalions, three regiments of Danish infantry that had come out of Oldesloh. The enemy was briskly pressed as far as Bode, and night put an end to the combat. The General made some prisoners.

A squadron of dismounted hussars attacked the village of Benthorst, where there was a company of Danish infantry. It made 20 prisoners, and dispersed the rest.

A detachment of the advanced guard of General Walmoden has taken a part of the enemy's baggage near Eckenfohrde, and made some hundreds of prisoners.

General Tettenborn, who has passed the Eyder with his corps, has occupied Frederickstadt, Tonningen, and Husum, and has sent detachments towards Flensbourg and Sleswick. He has surrounded the fort of Vollerwyk. He has surprised, at Harnau, 120 carriages, conveying the sick of the hospital of Altona. One hundred and twenty of the escort were made prisoners; the rest saved themselves by favour of the night. More than 300 muskets were taken there. One of his detachments has destroyed the depots of cavalry which were at Irzehoe. The enemy has lost many men in killed and wounded. One officer, 100 soldiers, and 120 horses have been taken.

The Swedish army has advanced upon the Eyder, between Rendsburg and Kiel. Its detachments occupy this latter place. The head-quarters of Marshal Count Stedingk are at Preetz.

The inhabitants of Ploen, and of Eutin, have received the Swedish troops with great acclamations of joy. Those towns have been illuminated.

General Skioldebrand, who was engaged in the pursuit of the enemy, came up with them in front of Bornhoft. He found that their force, consisting of three battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, was drawn up in battle, and had a battery of six pieces upon their left flank. The fire of their grape shot became lively and destructive; but General Skioldebrand himself, at the head of his troops charged with so much vigour, that the battery was carried, the battalions broken, and forced to lay down their arms. The enemy's cavalry took to flight: all that of General Skioldebrand pursued it, leaving only a squadron to receive the battalions which had surrendered. By treachery, or at the instigation of some of their officers, these troops took up their arms and fired upon our cavalry, and did great mischief. Some squadrons of hussars which pursued the enemy, immediately returned to the charge, and sabred those battalions. As the enemy had in the village of Bornhoft a considerable corps of reserve, only the battery, and about 300 prisoners, could be taken. Their loss in killed and wounded is very heavy our's amounts to about 200 men, and as many horses. Capt. Planting, and Adjutant Cock, of the Morner Hussars, have been killed; and Colonel Cederstrom, of the same regiment, wounded. The Swedish cavalry displayed in this affair a rare intrepidity: it charged on very difficult ground three different kinds of arms (cavalry, artillery, and infantry), and obtained complete success.

It is painful to be obliged to mention combats which have taken place between the children of the North. They ought only to produce mourning and silence. The Sovereign whose policy has provoked them can alone desire that they should be prolonged. Let us hope, that the King of Denmark will put an end to this war of brethren; and that his kingdom, and that of Sweden, will present the image of one family united, tranquil, and happy.

The enemy, cut off from Rendsberg by General Walmoden, retired upon Kiel, pursued by General Skioldebrand. He passed the canal, and proceeded by the opposite bank, upon the fortress, after having destroyed the bridges. It required twenty-four hours to repair them. General Walmoden, who had advanced to Klawenseck, threw others across; and detached General Dornberg upon Eckernforhde, after having received intelligence that the enemy was retiring upon that point. The advanced-guard of General Walmoden had passed long before. Some battalions, and a regiment of Hussars, which should have guarded the bridge, and kept up the communications with General Dornberg, were attacked at Osterode by the enemy's army; which, fearing no doubt that it should be destroyed in its march upon Colding, took the sudden resolution of piercing to Flendsberg. The corps of General Walmoden being separated could not arrive in time to take part in the action. This General sustained, with one regiment of Hussars, four battalions, and four pieces of cannon, a long and obstinate combat against a force of 10,000 men at least, with a numerous artillery. Success was a long time balanced; but at last the enemy were enabled to gain possession of the road to Rendsberg. The soldiers were often mixed with each other; and although the number of Danes was in the proportion of three to one, the field of battle remained with Count Walmoden. The foot and horse chasseurs of Mecklenberg, which formed the advanced guard of General Wegesack, arrived in time to take part in the engagement, and to decide it. Its cavalry made a brilliant charge against the regiment of Holstein, and under the cross fire of several battalions, which were placed behind the hedges, Prince Gustavus of Mecklenberg, who has distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner has been wounded. His great valour having borne him into the midst of the enemy, he fell into their hands; but he was afterwards exchanged for an officer of the same rank. It is hoped that his wounds will permit him to continue the war. His conduct has been above all praise. Colonel Muller, of the Mekclenb rg chasseurs, has conducted himself in a brilliant manner. Count Walmoden has lost in this affair one cannon, and from 5 to 600 men, killed, wounded, or missing. The loss of the enemy, by his own confession, is more than 1000 men. In this engagement, which does great honour to Count Walmoden, and in the preceding, which consisted of skirmishes, that General has taken eight pieces of cannon, and 400 prisoners. Young Lieutenant Muhlenfels, of the hussars of the Legion; and Lieutenant Maurenholz, of the hussars; with a score of hussars, and the same number of Hanoverian chasseurss have performed prodigies of valour and taken five cannon.

The Prince of Hesse has demanded an armistice. It is probable that the difference, between Sweden and Denmark will soon be settled, and that Denmark will at last join herself to the Allies.

HEAD QUARTERS, KIEL, Dec. 16.

The armistice demanded by the Prince of Hesse has been granted. It began on the 15th instant, at mid-night, and will finish on the 29th, at the same hour. We shall profit by this interval to push the operations against Hamburgh. The Danish army has been able to enter Rendsburg as it were by a miracle. Two hours later, and it would have been forced to lay down its arms, or disperse. The fort of Wollerwyk has surrendered to the corps of General Tettenborn, after having been cannonaded for some days. The garrison are prisoners of war and are not to serve again till they are exchanged. Eighteen cannons, and ten mortars, have been taken there. The number of pieces of cannon taken by General Tottenborn, since his entrance into the Duchies, amounts to thirty-eight.

The characteristic talents of the Cossacks, of extricating themselves out of difficulties on all emergencies, has shewn itself on this occasion. For want of artillerymen they themselves served the artillery, with which they fired against the batteries. The most severe weather, roads almost impracticable, nothing stopt these warriors. An army which has Cossacks at its command will always find its operations, and its success facilitated by their vigilance.

The fort of Frederickfort, and Gluckstadt, are not included in the armistice. If the Danish government wishes for peace, these places will not experience the horrors of a bombardment. The army has halted in the midst of its successes; the time which it loses by waiting for the conclusion of a peace is of incalculable importance. Thus have the Allies given to Denmark, and to Europe, an evident proof of their moderation. If hostilities re-commence, it will doubtless be a great misfortune; but no one can reproach the Allies with those consequences.

Two regiments of Cossacks, of the corps of General Benkendorf, have advanced upon Breda. The garrison has evacuated that place, and retired upon Antwerp, pursued by the Cossacks. The town of Breda, wherein 600 prisoners have been made, was immediately occupied by the allied troops.

Thus the army of the North of Germany occupies, at this moment, a line from Breda to Dusseldorf. In consequence of the armistice it has recalled all the Parties in to Schleswig; and its troops hold in this Ducth, the line from Eckern forde to Husum. The dispositions have been so taken, that upon the extremity of each of its wings, it can assemble an army of 35,000 men to three marches.

This exposition ought to be sufficient to convince Denmark, of the wrong which she has done to the Allies, and to the good cause. Every day is an age lost to the interests of that government.

The Martial gun-brig arrived on Tuesday at Plymouth, having transports under convoy, with the regiments of Nassau and Frankfort, which left Soult and came over to Lord Wellington on the 10th inst. These regiments, it is said, are to be landed in Holland, that country presenting the shortest course for them to proceed to join the Standards of their countrymen on the Rhine. Their numbers are estimated at 3,000.

THE COURIER.

DECEMBER 28, 1813.

HUNTLY, DECEMBER 18, 1813.

Yesterday, the gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood with many of the Duke of Gordon's tenants, met in the principal Inn here, to celebrate the marriage of the Most Noble the Maquis and Marchioness of Huntley, which took place on the 11th inst. Accordingly, after dinner, the healths of the Marquis and Marchioness were repeatedly drunk with three times three, and with the most rapturous acclamations: then the healths of the different branches of the noble family of Gordon; afterwards many toasts appropriate to the present state of public affairs, and the whole evening was spent with the most convival hilarity. Meanwhile, a scence was exhibited throughout the town and neighbouring country, which it is not easy to conceive, much less to describe. On one hand was heard the ringing of bells, on the other the beating of drums, the sounds of various instruments of music, and the discharge of musketry; while the eye was delighted with a splendid illumination of every house, diversified with sky rockets & other fire-works. A vast multitude of both sexes and of all ages paraded the streets, shouted and danced around the bon-fires; and of that multitude the poorest class were abundantly regaled with porter &c. presented to them by James Gordon, Esq. at Cocklarachy, his Grace the Duke of Gordon's factor. Nor was this all. On the hills and eminences in the adjacent parishes of Rhynie, Gartly, Cumbenan, Kinoir, Drumblade, and Cairney, blazed more than a hundred immense bon-fires, around which many thousands of people drank whiskey punch, danced and sang, from time to time rending the air with "The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly for ever," which resounded from hill to hill for several hours. In short, such was the scence of festivity displayed on this occasion, that it totally eclipsed any thing or rather all things of its kind united, that have been known in this country within the memory of any person now living.

A demonstration of joy, which was neither the dictate of authority, nor a matter of mere form or custom, but the spontaneous effusion of public sentiment, will not excite surprise in any who know the amiable and dignified character of the noble family of Gordon in general, more especially in any one who knows the character of the Marquis himself; who, though the son and heir of a nobleman of the first rank and fortune, voluntarily left the lap of ease and luxury, to fight and bleed in the cause of his country, which is likewise the cause of Europe, or rather of mankind: and who is not more distinguished by his rank than by his princely hospitality, by his condescension to inferiors, by the elegance of his manners, by the charms of his conversation, by his zeal to encourage agriculture and every other useful art, by his numberless acts of humanity to the poor, and his unwearied exertions in advancing the happiness of all around him. The interest which so amiable and distinguished virtues naturally excite, could not fail to be heightened by his

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Lordship's taking into the dearest and most Sacred of all earthly relations to himself, a Lady of an ancient and honourable family: a Lady the dearer to persons of all ranks in this country, because she is of the good old race of Caledonia: a Lady who, among her many other estimable and amiable accomplishments, is said to possess (and what higher compliment could be paid her?) a heart very similar to that of her Noble husband.

THE LATE MR. AND MRS. BONAR.

Chiselhurst, Dec. 13, 1813.

MR. EDITOR—As the Monument erected to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, in Chislehurst Church-yard, is just finished, I take the opportunity of transmitting the annexed for insertion in your paper.

Your constant reader,
H.

TO THE MEMORY OF
THOMAS BONAR ESQ AND ANNE HIS WIFE,
Who, after living a Blessing to this Neighbourhood, were cut off together in their Chamber by the Hand of an Assassin, May the Thirty-first, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen. The Parishioners, in Vestry assembled, have unanimously requested that this testimony of sincere concern for such a Loss, may be placed at the foot of the Tomb under which their remains are deposited.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THOMAS BONAR, OF CAMDEN-PLACE,
IN THIS PARISH, ESQ.
Aged Seventy,—and of
ANNE, (Daughter of ANDREW THOMSON, of of Rochampton, Esq.) HIS WIFE,
Aged Fifty-nine.
Murdered in their Bed-chamber by a domestic Servant! on the Thirty-first of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.
Let not this melancholy proof of the insufficiency of Virtues, even such as theirs (so great, so winning, and so mild!) to shield them at the mid-night hour against Atrocities so monstrous, induce the Belief, that Virtue is not the care of Providence below: Rather let it be remembered, that surely none could have been better prepared for an Event so awful! That from them were not alone averted the many sufferings attendant on a Dissolution in the common course of Nature; but that, full of honour and of fears, loaded with the Blessings and the Veneration of all who ever knew them, and each unconscious of the other's Fate, they only slept to wake in Heaven! Nor be it omitted here to record their constant Prayer, their fervent Wish (so frequently expressed and so mysteriously fulfilled) that they might leave this World together! Horrible indeed for the Survivors has been the mode of its accomplishment; still may they be allowed to think that it was permitted in Mercy, to those whom they deplore, and, perhaps, as a signal Reward for such Virtues as have been rarely seen united!

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

The residence of this estimable brother of the tyrant Bonaparte, near Worcester, is distinguished by various features of magnificence, that may be denominated Princely. He has not less than thirty persons who reside with him *en famille*, on terms of friendship, most of whom contribute to the general amusements of this *chateau*, by their skilful performance on various instruments, so that an excellent band of music is daily formed. He has three daughters, who are highly accomplished in singing, dancing, and painting; and who are also excellent actresses. An elegant theatre is tastefully fitted up with all the requisite scenic decorations in one wing of the house, in which French and Italian pieces are performed three evenings in the week, several of which are of Lucien's own composition. Two tables, plentiously covered, are well served daily by an appropriate suite of domestics. Lucien and his daughters are visited and received by several of the most distinguished families around. They have permission to resort to any place within ten miles of their place of residence; but their correspondence is subject to the minute inspection of Colonel Leighton stationed at Worcester, and who examines every letter that they receive, or transmit. Lucien makes no secret of the cause of separation from his tyrannic brother, It arose from his forming one of the Military Council that decided against the murder of the Duke D'Enghein by an acquittal, on which Bonaparte instantly summoned another Council, which voted his death. Lucien anticipated the personal consequence to himself, and immediately absconded, just in time to evade the order for his arrest, which arrived a few hours after. He speaks with a grateful feeling on the humane liberality of the British seamen, who, on his capture, coming from America to England, restored to him his jewels and specie to the amount of 80,000l. His grand Epic Poem of Charlemagne is expected to appear in the course of the next month, twelve books of which, we understand, are already translated by Mr. Hodgson, and his literary colleague, at *Cambridge*.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, December 29, 1813.

Major Hill, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, has arrived with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated.

St. Jean de Luz Dec. 14, 1813.

MY LORD,

Since the enemy's retreat from the Nivelle, they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been entrenched with great labour since the battle fought at Vittoria in June last It appears to be under the fire of the works of the place, the right rests upon the Adour, and the front in this part is covered by a morass, occasioned by a rivulet which falls into the Adour. The right of the centre rests upon this same morass, and its left upon the River Nive. The left is between the Nive and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front of Anglet and towards Biarritz. With their left they defended the River Nive, and communicated with General Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St, Jean Pied de Port, and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Franche and Mouguerre.

It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it.

I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month, but the state of the weather and roads, having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army under Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill should pass on the 9th, at and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while Marshal Sir William Beresford should favour and support his operation, by passing the 6th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, at Ustariz; both operations succeeded completely The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne, by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division, and one regiment was driven from the road and obliged to march across the country

The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franche by their right. The 8th Portuguese regiment, under Colonel Douglas, and the 9th Cacadores, under Colonel Brown, and the British light infantry battalions of the 6th division, carried this village and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of Sir Rowland Hill's Corps had come up, and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

On the same day, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne. and reconnoitred the right of the intrenched camp under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biaritz and Anglet. The light division, under Major-General Alten, likewise moved forward from Bassusarry, and reconnoitred that part of the enemy's intrenchments

Sir John Hope and Major General Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

On the morning of the 10th Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill found that the enemy had retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the entrenched camp on that side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franche, and communicating with the centre of the army, under Marshal Sir William Beresford, by a bridge laid over the Nive; and the troops under the Marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nive.

General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with Sir Rowland Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments, was placed at Urcuray with Colonel Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparren, in order to observe the movements of the enemy's division under General Paris; which upon the passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais.

On the 10th in the morning the enemy moved out of the intrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the picquets of the light division, and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter, on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the Mayor's house of Biaritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about five hundred prisoners.

The brunt of the action with Sir John Hope's advanced post fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade under Brigadier-General A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon Major-General Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of those, and of all the other troops engaged, and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, who, with the General and Staff Officers under his command, shewed the troops an example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day.

Sir John Hope received a severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance.

After the action was over, the regiments of Nassau and Frankfort, under the command of Colonel Kruse, came over to the posts of Major General Ross's brigade, of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the center.

When the night closed, the enemy were still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from which they had driven the picquets. They retired, however, during the night, from Lieutenant General Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied, in force, the ridge on which the pioquets of the light division had stood; and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left, and about three in the afternoon, they again drove in Lieutenant General Sir John Hope's picquets, and attacked his posts. They were again repulsed, with considerable loss.

The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success; the first division, under Major General Howard, having relieved the fifth division; and the enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the intrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the light division after the 10th.

Lieutenant General Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier General Archibald Campbell; and of Major General Robinson's, and Major General Hay's brigade of the 5th division, under the command of the Honourable Colonel Greville He mentions, particularly, Major General Hay, commanding the 5th division, Major Generals Robinson and Bradford, Brigadier General Campbell, Colonels De Regoa and Greville, commanding the several brigades, Lieut. Col. Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed, Lieut. Col. Barnes of the Royals, and Cameron of the 9th, Captain Ramsay of the Royal Horse Artillery, Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant Colonel M'Donald, Assistant Adjutant General, attached to Sir John Hope's corps, and the officers of his personal staff.

The 1st division, under Major-General Howard, were not engaged until the 12th, when the enemy's attack was more feeble; but the Guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit.

The enemy having thus failed in all their attacks, with their whole force, upon our left, withdrew into their intrenchments, on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne, with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill.

In expectation of this attack, I had requested Marshal Sir W. Beresford to reinforce the Lieutenant-General with the 6th division, which crossed the Nive at daylight on that morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division, and two brigades of the 3d division.

The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the Lieutenant-General great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his own immediate command, had defeated and repulsed the enemy with immense loss before their arrival. The principal attack having been made along the high road, from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied-de-Port. Major-General Barne's brigade of British infantry, and the 5th Portuguese brigade, under Brig. General Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point, and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Marisal del Campo Don F. le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between these troops and Major-General Pringle's brigade, engaged with the enemy in front of Ville Franche. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of Major-General Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the 4th Portuguese brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Buchan, in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it.

Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who being beaten at all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their intrenchments.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the merits and services of Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as of those of Lieut. General Sir William Stewart, commanding the 2d division; Major Generals Pringle, Barnes, and Byng; Mariscal del Campo Don F. Le Cor, and Brigadier Generals Da Costa, Ashworth, and Buchan. The British artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Ross, and the Portuguese artillery, under Colonel Tulloch, distinguished themselves; and Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from Lieutenant Colonels Bouverie and Jackson, the Assistant Adjutant and Assistant Quarter Master General attached to his corps; Lieutenant Colonel Goldfinch, of the Royal Engineers, and from the officers of his personal staff.

The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir R. Hill this morning towards Bayonne.

Throughout these various operations I have received every assistance from the Quarter-Master-General Major-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the Officers of my personal Staff.

I send this dispatch by Major Hill Aid de-Camp of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.
WELLINGTON.

I enclose the returns of the killed and wounded.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquiss of Wellington, K. G. in the Operations connected with the Passage of the River Nive, on the 9th day of December 1813.

General Staff—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, wounded.
Royal Artillery—1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 5 rank and file, 3 horses, wounded.
16th Light Dragoons—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 trumpeter, 4 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.
1st Foot Guards, 1st Batt—2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 21 rank and file, wounded
1st Foot Guards, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file wounded.
1st Foot, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file wounded
4th Foot, 1st Batt—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded.
9th Foot, 1st Batt—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 20 rank and file wounded
11th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
28th Foot, 1st Batt—1 drummer, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
32d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.
34th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded.
36th Foot, 1st Batt.—3 rank and file wounded.
38th Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 37 rank and file wounded; 4 rank and file missing
39th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file wounded.
42d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant killed; 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file wounded.
43d Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.
50th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.
59th Foot,—2d Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
60th Foot, 5th Batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file wounded.
61st Foot, 1st Batt.—2 captains, 4 rank and file, wounded.
71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 drummer, 2 rank and file, wounded.
79th Foot, 1st Batt.—5 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 24 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing
88th Foot, 2d Batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 36 rank and file wounded.

91st Foot, 1st Batt.—7 rank and file wounded.
92d Foot, 1st Batt.—2 rank and file wounded.
95th Foot, 1st Batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file wounded
95th Foot, 2d Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 17 rank file, wounded; 1 rank file missing
95th Foot, 3d Batt.—1 rank and file wounded.
1st Light battalion King's German Legion—3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 34 rank and file, wounded,
2d Light Battalion King's German Legion—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file, wounded
Brunswick Oels'—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank file missing.
(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field Marshal the Marquiss of Wellington K. G. in the Operations connected with the Passage of the River Nive, on the 10th day of December 1813.

General Staff—1 general, 1 captain, wounded
Royal Artillery—2 horses killed; 0 rank and file, 1 horse wounded.
12th Light Dragoons—1 rank file wounded.
16th Light Dragoons—4 horses killed; 3 rank and file; 1 horse, wounded.
1st Foot, 3d batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file wounded; 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file missing.
4th Foot, 1st batt.—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.
9th Foot, 1st batt.—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 10 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 64 rank and file wounded.
38th Foot, 1st batt.—6 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file wounded.
43d Foot, 1st batt.—11 rank and file wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file missing
47th Foot, 2d batt.—12 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 45 rank and file wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 49 rank and file missing.
52d Foot 1st batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants. 1 drummer, 12 rank and file wounded; 0 rank and file missing
59th Foot, 2d batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 4 serjeants, 52 rank and file, wounded; 10 rank and file missing
62d Foot, 2d batt.—4 rank and file wounded.
76th Foot—1 drummer killed; 15 rank and file wounded,
84th Foot, 2d batt.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 50 rank and file wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 16 rank and file missing.
85th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file wounded.
95th Foot, 1st batt.—1 lieutenant, 3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file wounded; 1 ensign, 19 rank and file missing.
95th Foot, 2d batt.—3 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 11 rank file missing
95th Foot. 3d batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 21 rank file wounded
Brunswick Light Infantry—1 captain, 2 rank and file, wounded.
(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquiss of Wellington, K. G. in the Operations connected with the Passage of the River Nive, on the 11th December 1813.

General Staff—1 captain wounded.
1st Foot, 3d batt.—4 rank and file wounded.
4th Foot, 1st batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 major, 6 lieutenants, 1 enfign, 8 serjeants, 90 rank and file, wounded.
9th Foot, 1st batt.—14 rank and file killed; 2 enfigns, 3 serjeants, 72 rank and file wounded; 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file missing.
38th Foot, 1st batt.—2 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.
47th Foot, 2d batt.—3 rank and file, wounded.
59th Foot, 2d batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.
84th Foot, 2d batt.—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.
95th Foot, 2d batt.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
Brunswick Light Infantry—1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.
(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field Marshal the Marquiss of Wellington K. G. in the Operations connected with the Passage of the River Nive, on the 12th day of December 1813.

General Staff—1 general, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, wounded.
Royal Artillery—1 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 4 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.
13th Light Dragoons—1 horse killed; 3 rank and file, 4 horses wounded.
3d Foot, 1st batt.—3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 69 rank and file wounded.
24th Foot, 1st batt.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 86 rank and file wounded.
38th Foot, 2d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file wounded.
34th Foot, 2d batt.—5 rank and file wounded.
39th Foot, 1st batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 ensign; 14 rank and file wounded, and 1 rank and file missing.
50th Foot, 1st batt.—20 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 2 ensigns 11 serjeants, 2 drummers. 77 rank and file wounded 1 serjeants, and 7 rank and file missing.
57th Foot, 1st batt.—1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 7 rank and file killed, 3 lieutenants 1 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 109 rank and file wounded.
60th Foot, 5th batt.—1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file wounded, 1 lieutenant and 1 serjeant missing.
66th Foot, 2d Batt.—1 serjeant, 7 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 6 serjeants, 57 rank and file wounded; 1 staff missing.
71st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 major, 2 lieutenants, 7 rank & file killed; 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 3 serjeants, 93 rank and file wounded, 2 serjeants, and 8 rank and file missing.
92d Foot, 1st Batt.—3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants 136 rank and file wounded, and 1 serjeant missing.
(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Total British killed—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 3 ensigns; 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 250 rank and file, 12 horses killed.
Total British wounded—2 general staff. 3 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 67 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 1 staff, 131 serjeants, 23 drummers, 1904 rank and file, 40 horses.
Total British missing—1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants 1 ensign, 1 staff, 10 serjeants, 3 drummers, 188 rank and file, 1 horse.
Total Portuguese killed—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 339 rank and file, 1 horse.
Total Portuguese wounded—2 general staff, 5 lieut.-colonels, 8 majors, 34 captains, 22 lieutenants, 33 ensigns, 8 staff, 84 serjeants, 5 drummers, 1488 rank and file.
Total Portuguese missing—1 colonel, 1 major; 4 captains. 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 3 drummers, 279 rank and file.
Total Spanish—5 rank and file killed; 21 rank and file wounded.

General Total

Killed—2 lieutenant colonels, 3 Majors, 9 captains, 13 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 15 serjeants, 4 drummers, 599 rank and file, 13 horses
Wounded—4 general staff. 8 lieutenant-colonels, 14 majors, 64 captains, 89 lieutenants, 49 ensigns, 9 staff, 215 serjeants, 25 drummers, 3434 rank and file, 21 horses.
Missing—1 colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 14 serjeants, 6 drummers, 467 rank and file, 1 horse.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the Command of Field-Marshal the Marquiss of Wellington, from the 9th to the 13th December.

British Officers killed.

9th December.

42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain G. Stewart, Lieutenant James Stewart.

10th December.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. P. L. Lemesurier, Ensign George Bolton.
34th Foot, 2d Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Lloyd.
95th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant John Hopwood.

11th December.

84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Yates Johnson

12th December.

1st Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain S. Coote Martin (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieutenant Charles Thompson (Captain).
3d Foot Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain Henry Robert Watson, Adjutant.

13th December.

57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Andrew Sankey, Ensigns William Johnson and John S. Pode.
71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major M. M'Kenzie (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieutenants W. Campbell and Charles Henderson.
92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Duncan M'Pherson, Thomas Mitchell, and Allan Macdonald.

Officers wounded,

9th December.

9th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel William Gomm, A. Q. M. G. slightly.
4th Foot—Brevet Major Robert Anwyl, (B. M.) slightly.
2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Brev. Major Major August Heiffe, (A. A. G.) severely.
16th Light Dragoons—Captain William Pearse, Lieut. W. Nepean, slightly.
4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutent John Fraser, severely.
11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant John Dolphin, slightly.
28th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain W. Taylor, severely.
38th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain W. Taylor, severely, Lieutenants Edward Hopper, Robert Wilcocks, slightly, and George Frier, severely.
50th Foot, 2d Battalion.—Captain F. Fuller, slightly, Lieutents J. B. Brohier, S. Stewart, Alexander Campbell, L. Carmichael, P. O'Hara, severely, Ensign W. H. Hill, severely.
60th Foot, 5th Battalion.—Lieutenant H. Dickson, slightly.
61st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captains W. Greene, slightly E. Charlton.
79th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant A. Robertson, severely.
84th Foot, 2d Battalion.—Captain D. Urquhart Lieutenant R. B. Warren, severely, Ensign J. Jervise severely.
1st Light Battalion King's German Legion—Lieutenant G. Elderhorst, slightly.
2d Light Battalion King's German Legion—Captain F. Wynecken, slightly; Lieutenant G. Meyer, severely; Ensign A. M'Bean, slightly.

10th December.

2d Light Battalion King's German Legion—Major-General F. P. Robinson, severely; Captain George Decken, Aide de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, severely.
1st Foot, 3d Battalion.—Lieutenant Alexander Macdonnell, slightly.
4th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain Timothy Jones (Major), severely; Lieutenants Edwards Guichard and Frederick Hyde, severely.
9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Benjamin Siborn, severely, Lieutenats Edward Watkins and Dallas, severely; Lieutenant Robert Brookes, slightly.
47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant A. Mahon, severely; Ensign James Ewing, slightly.
52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Wm. Mein (Lieutenant-Col.), Captain Graham Douglas, and Ensign F. Radford, severely.
59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major F. W. Hoysted and Capt. W. Wilkinson, severely.
84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Jenkin, slightly; Lieutenant Joshua Homes, severely.
85th Foot—Lieutenant H. Belsted, slightly.
Brunswick Light Infantry—Captain Lyneusky.

11th December.

Captain Thomas Napier, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, severely.
4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major John Piper, severely, (Lieutenant Colonel); Lieutenants John Stavely and C. H. Farrington, slightly; Lieutenant William Clarke, severely; Lieutenants Edward Rawlins and J. Sutherland, slightly; Lieutenant James Marshall, and Ensign Gardner, severely.
9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensigns David Holmes, and Robert Story, severely.
59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Francis Fuller, severely; Lieutenant Æneas MacPherson, severely.
84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant Richard Cruise, slightly.
Brunswick Light Infantry—Lieutenant V. D. Heyde, slightly.

12th December.

1st Guards, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Thomas Stoerfield, slightly; (Captain) Ensign James Oliver Latour, Severely.
3d Guards, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Hugh Seymour, and Francis Holborne, slightly; Ensign Hugh Barnet Montgomery, severely.

13th December.

Major-General Edward Barnes, severely.
4th West India Regiment Captain Andrew Hamilton, Aid de Camp to Major General Barnes, severely; Lieutenant James Hamilton, slightly.
1st Guards—Captain Carey Le Merchant, Aid de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir W. Stewart, severely.
52d Foot—Lieutenant Lord Charles Spencer, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir W. Stewart, severely.
3d Foot—Captain N. Thorn, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, slightly.
3d Guards—W. Cliderow, Aide-de Camp to Major-General Byng, slightly.
3d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Charles Cameron, slightly; Captain W. A. Hamilton, severely; Lieutenant S. Wright, slightly; Lieutenant James Fielding, severely; Lieutenant R. Hanghton, slightly; Lieutenants H. Gillman, W. Woods, J. Home, J. Twigg, R. Murphy, and R. Blake, severely (leg amputated); Ensign Thomas Everdern, slightly.
28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Edward Wolfe, severely; Lieutenants J. Clarke Nelson, and W. Kepp, severely; Ensign J. T. Scott Waring, severely,
31st Foot, 2d Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Leith, slightly; Ensign James Hardy, severely (right thigh amputated).
39th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign John Burns, slightly.
50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain R. North, severely; Captain W. Bowen, slightly; Lieutenants R. Keddie, and W. Nowland, severely; Lieutenant R. Jones, slightly; Lieutenants Holman Cuffance, and P. Plunkett, severely; Lieutenants J. W. Plunkett, and C. Brown, slightly; Ensigns W. Freebairn, and Hugh Johnstone, severely.
57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Francis G. Keogh, J. Meyers, and Thomas Dix, severely; Ensign W. Bartlett, severely.
60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Ensign W. Rutledge, severely.
66th Foot, 2d Battalion.—Captain A. Bulstrode, severely.
71st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel Sir Nathaniel Peacock, slightly; Captain R. b. Barclay, severely; Captain W. A. Grant, slightly; Lieuts. W. Lyng and W. E. Torriano, slightly; Adjutant J. M'Intyre, slightly.
92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major J. Macpherson, severely; Captains G. W. Holmes, Ronald Macdonald, and Donald Macpherson, severely; Lieutenants J. J. Chisholm, Rob. Winchester and Ronald Macdonald, severely; Lieutenants J. Cattanagh and G. Mitchell, slightly; Ensign W. Fraser, severely.
57th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer W. Baxter, severely.

British Officers missing.

10th December.

1st Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieutenant John M'Killigan.
47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieutenant R. M'Donell.
84th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain William Piggott, Lieutenant Lloyd.
95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Second Lieut. James Church.

12th December.

14th Light Dragoons—Major Thomas William Brotherton, the Hon. Arthur Southwell.

13th December.

60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Lieutenant R. Van Dieck.
66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Adjutant T. Harvey.

Return of Portuguese Officers killed wounded and missing on the 9th December 1813.

Killed.

9th Cacadores.—Captain João Mellish Harrison.

Wounded.

1st Regiment of the Line—Ensign Caetano Gomes de Silva, slightly.
8th Regiment of the Line—Lieutenant Mattheus José Roxo, Ensign João Antonio de Carmo, Adjutant Luiz Ignacio de Gouvea, severely.
12th Regiment of the Line—Captain Antonio José Carneiro, severely.
24th Regiment of the Line—Ensign Nicolao Lopes, slightly.
1st Cacadores—Major Antonio Lobeo Teixaro the Barros, Captain Martenho the Magelhaes Peixoto, Adjutant Manuel Baptista Lisboa, slightly.
4th Cacadores—Captain Caetano Alberto Canavarro; slightly; Lieutenant Antonio Vicente Queiros, severely; Ensign Luiz de Vasconcellas, slightly.
6th Cacadores—Captain William H. Temple, severely.
8th Cacadores—Lieutenant Domingos de Sa Pereira Farinha, slightly; Ensign Rodrigo Navarre, severely.
9th Cacadores—Captain Joaquim de Piuhe e Sousa, Lieutenant Joaquim Ezeguiel da Cunha, severely.

Missing.

8th Cacadores—Captain Antonio Carlos.

ED. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of Portuguese Officers killed, wounded and missing, December 10, 1813.

Killed.

1st Reg. of the Line—Captain Jose Colaco da Silva, and Lieutenant Domingoes Vicente de Trietas.
3d Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant-Colonel Luiz Diego Pereira Forjaz.
24th Reg. of the Line—Major Joaquim Anableto Ferreira de Costa, and Captain Joaquim Antonio Calado.
4th Cacadores—Ensign Jose Maria.
5th Cacadores—Captain Francisso de Paulo Airaes.

Wounded.

1st Reg. of the Line—Captains Joaquim Ferreira dos Santos, Jose Soares Barras, and Victorino Jose d'Almeida, slightly; Lieutenant Sebastian Gustovo Pinto, Ensigns Antonio Feliz de Matto, Francisco Maria Jordao, Anselmo Jose Mendes, and Adjutant Jose Fernandez da Silva, severely.
3d Reg. of the Line—Major Jcaq. Rabello da Fonseca Rozado, slightly; Lieutenants Amaro dos Santos Barroso, Ignacio da Cunha Gasparinho, and Antonio Bernardo da Cunha, severely; Lieutenant Jose Maria Crivas, slightly; Ensigns Joaquim de Sousa, and Antonio Coelho Seabra, severely.
13th Reg. of the Line—Captain Antonio Carlos de Meudoza, slightly; Ensign Francisco de Paulo Salema, slightly; Adjutant Jose Climaco Brancamp, severely.
16th Reg. of the Line—Captain Charles Lampriere, severely, since dead; Lieutenant Aurelio Jose de Moraes, severely.
24th Reg. of the Line—Ensign Nicolao Lopez, severely.
3d Cacadores—Major Manoel Caetano, severely; Capt. Daniel Kirk, severely, since dead; Ensign Manoel Martin, severely.
4th Cacadores—Captain Jose Maria da Cunha, severely; Ensign Jose Cordoso, slightly.
5th Cacadores—Captain Thomas Bunbury, severely; Captain Manoel Joaquim de Menezes, slightly; Lieutenant Jose Corrasco, Ensigns Joaquin du Nuguira and Antonio Angosto, severely.

Missing.

1st Reg. of the Line—Major Walter O'Hara.
16th Ditto—Colonel Francisco Homem Pizarro; Capt. Jose Bruno Pereira; Joaquin Jose Xavier; Ensign Fernando Tellas da Silva Penalva.
4th Cacadores—Captain Jase Bernardini de Faria.
5th Ditto—Ensign Francisco Neri Caldiera.

Names of Portuguese Officers Killed and wounded 11th. December 1813.

Killed.

5th Cacadores—Lieutenant Luis Pedro.

Wounded.

General Staff—Captain Rainey, 55th regiment Aide-de Camp to Major-General Bradford severely.
3d Regiment of the Line—Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, severely; Adjutant Antonio Franco da Rosa, slightly.
13th Regiment of the Line—Captain Joaquim Antonio da Almeida, Captain Antonio Francisco da Paulo, and Adjutant Diego Ignaco da Souza, slightly.
15th Regiment of the Line—Captain Joao Correa Guedas, slightly; Lieutenant Jose Antonio Franco, severely; Lieutenant Joao Sepulvada, Ensign Jose Maria Collado da Oliveira, and Ensign Antonio Peire, slightly; Ensign Jeronyimo Caetano da Almeida, severely.
24th Reg. of the Line—Captain Luiz Manoel de Lemos, Ensign Francisco Pinto, and Ensign Antonio Caetano, severely.
1st Cacadores—Lieut.-Colonel Snodgrafs, slightly; Ensign Pedro Oforio, severely.

E. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of Portuguese Officers killed and wounded, 13th December, 1813.

10th Reg. of the Line—Captain Luis Mi. de Carvalho, Lieutenant Antonio de Abren.
14th Reg. of the Line—Captain Urbano Xavier.
18th Reg. of the Line—Major Mathias Jose.

Portuguese Officers Wounded.

General Staff—Brigadier General Charles Ashworth, severely; Marechal de Campo Carlos Frederico Le Cor, slightly.
Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Tulloch, severely.
2d Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant Colonel Joao Gomerfall, and Captain Manuel Alexandro, slightly.
4th Regiment of the Line—Captain Anges M'Donald, Captain Dom. Carra d'Mofqta, slightly; and Ensign Bernardo de Senna, severely.
6th Reg. of the Line—Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell Grant, Captain Joao Joaqm. Pereira de Lago, Captain Manuel Jose de Penho, Captain Joao Pereira de Menezes, and Captain George Phelan, severely; Captain John Sutherland, Captain J. le Cardozo de Monezes, and Captain Francifco Pento Henriques, slightly; Lieut. Fran. Jose Sanhuda, and Ensign Manl. Antonio, severely; Ensign Feliciano da Silva, and Adjutant Manuel Joaquim Moniz, slightly.
10th Reg. of the Line—Captain Manuel Martenitano Gerao, severely; Captain Pedro Pinto de Moreaes, slightly; Ensign Antonio de Padua, severely; Ensign Antao de Sa Valente and Pedro Paulo Ferreira, slightly.
14th Reg. of the Line—Major Jacintho Alexandre, Lieutenant Daniel Domewer, Ensigns Joao Lampriea and Jofe Cezario Penio, and Adjutant Thomas Antonio Cobriera, severely.
18th Reg. of the Line—Captain Hugh Lumley, slightly; Captains Manoel Caetano de Sa Tinoca, Manoel Ferreira Aranha Ridge and Luis Appelius, severely; Ensigns Luis da Silva Coimbra, Joaquim Jeronimo da Cunha Reis, and Joaquim Cezar de Araeyo, slightly.
6th Cacadores—Lieutenant-Col. Fearon, slightly; Captain Bruhtoa, and Ensign Melchior Perera, severely.
10th Cacadores—Captain Frederick Armstrong, slightly; Lieutenant Miguel Correa de Mosquita, severely; Lieutenants Jose Alao Correa, and Jose de Souza Serines, Ensigns Jose Maria de Souza, and Antonio de Souza Serines, slightly.

MEMORANDUM.

When Major Hill left the army, on the 18th instant, the right wing occupied a position between the Adour and the Nive, commanding the navigation of both those rivers: the centre to the left of the army were posted between the Nive and the sea.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,
DECEMBER 28th.

Carlton-House Dec 26th.

This day his Excellency Mr. Henry Fagel, formerly Grand Officer to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, had a private audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to deliver his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

To which he was introduced by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Robert Chester, Esq. Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies.

Foreign Office, Dec. 25th.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of Mr. Charles Tottie to be Consul for the King of Sweden at London.

War-Office. Dec. 28th.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to direct, that, from the 25th instant, the two heavy Regiments of Dragoons of the King's German Legion shall be named the 1st and 2d Regiments of Light Dragoons; and that the three Regiments of Light Dragoons shall be termed the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of Hussars of the King's German Legion.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, P. P. Doyle, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Gentleman Cadet C. Bayley, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Pears, promoted.

4th Regiment of Dragoons, G. Hawkins, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Northcote, promoted.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant J. D. Elphinstone to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Robeck, who retires.

11th Ditto, Cornet B. Des Voeux to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Duberley, promoted. G. Schreiber, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase. vices Des Voeux.

30th Ditto, Lieutenant C. A. de Ruvyne, from the 62d Foot to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cooke, promoted in the 73d Foot.

7th Regiment of Foot, Gentleman Cadet John Dohnan, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Delgairnes, appointed to the 55th Foot.

11th Ditto, Lieutenant T. Stephens to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Sutherland, appointed to the 13th Royal Veteran Battalion. Ensign——Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Stephens. Richard Rish Wilford Brett, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Long, promoted.

19th Ditto, Captain W. Nihill, from the 38th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Dowbiggen, who exchanges.

22d Ditto, Ensign and Adjutant T. Edwards to have the rank of Lieutenant. Ensign R. Kyffen to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Staniper, who resigns. Alexander Campbell Macdougall, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kyffen.

26th Ditto, H. Pollock, Esq. late a Lieut. in the regiment, to be Paymaster, vice Laforest, who resigns.

27th Ditto, Capt. C. Mills to be Major, vice Johnstone, killed in action.

28th Ditto, Volunteer——Suter to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fatton, promoted in the 6th Foot.

35th Ditto, Ensigns F. Shewell, vice Gregory, promoted; and W. Rainsforth, vice M'Donald, promoted, to Lieutenants, without purchase,——Wyatt, vice Shewell, and ——Ord, vice Rainsforth, Gents. to be Ensigns, without purchase. Lieut. C. S. Breary, to be Adjutant, vice Gregory, promoted.

38th Ditto, Capt. S. Dowbiggen, from the 19th Foot; to be Capt. of a Company, vice Nihill, who exchanges.

40th Ditto, Ensign I. Robb to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice T. Brown, promoted. E. T. H. Brisco, Gent. to be Ensign, by puchase, vice Robb.

33d Ditto, Gentleman Cadet H. Hatton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Coates, promoted.

47th Ditto, J. Riddell, Gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Calder, promoted.

54th Ditto, E. Nugent, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Burgess, promoted.

57th Ditto, N. M'Gibbon, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nixon, promoted in the 60th Foot.

60th Ditto, Ensigns J. Caldow, from the 9th Garrison Battalion, and M. Nixon, from the 57th Foot, to be Lieutenants, without purchase.

63d Ditto, Ensign, E. Colls to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Savage, promoted.

66th Ditto, Lieut. W. Baratow to be Captain of a Company, vice Pyne, dead of his wounds. Serjeant-Major W. Gilbert, from the 3d Foot Guards, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Ensign), vice Harvy, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

78th Ditto, Ensign A. Amyatt, vice Pym, promoted in the 60th Foot, and Ensign R. Irvine, vice Weatherley, promoted in the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenants, without purchase. Volunteer T. R. Tunbrell, from the 94th Foot, vice Amyatt, and A. Carroll, Gent. vice Irvine, to be Ensigns, without purchase.

92d Ditto, Ensign S. Turner to be Lieutenant, vice A. M'Donald, dead of his wounds. Serjeant-Major—— M'Pherson to be Ensign, vice Turner.

94th Ditto, Lieut. G. W. Malim, from, the Northamptonshire Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

95th Ditto, Lieut. Lord C. Spencer, from the 52d Foot, and Second Lieut. J. Simmons, vice Doyle, killed in action, to be First Lieutenants, without purchase. P. Campbell, Gent. vice Simmons, and T. Drury, Gent. vice Ferguson, promoted, to be Second Lieutenants, without purchase.

Royal Staff Corps, Lieut. G. Wright to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Read, promoted on the Quarter-Master General's Staff. Ensign T. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Wright.

8th West India Regiment, G. Moss, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Egan, who resigns.

5th Garrison Batt. J. D. Kane. Gent. to be Ensign, vice Caldow, promoted in the 60th Foot.

Bourbon Regiment, Second Lieut. T. Cauty to be First Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chaillet, who resigns. C. M. Campbell, Gent. vice De Latour, who resigns; T. Mylins, Gent. vice Cauty, to be Second Lieutenants, without purchase.

STAFF—Lieut. G. F. Dick, of the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Military Auditor-General in the Island of Mauritius.—J. Davidson, and T. W. Ramsay, Gents. to be Deputy Assistant-Commissaries-General to the Forces.—W. H. Souper, Esq. late Paymaster of the Chasseurs Britanniques, to be Paymaster to the Foreign Depot at Lymington.

The King's German Legion—1st Regiment of Hussars, Hospital-Mate G. C. Mayer to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Fiorillo, promoted.

Chasseurs Britanniques—Ensign F. Boissot to be Lieutenant, vice D'Orfeuille, promoted in the 60th Foot; B. Possin, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Boissot.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon J. F. Franck, from half-pay of Meuron's Regiment, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Foreign Depot, vice Vermenan, promoted in the 50th Foot.

MEMORANDUM—The appointment of J. Wallace, Gent. to be Hospital-Assistant to the Forces, as stated in the Gazette of the 12th Oct. 1813, has not taken place.

The undermentioned Officers are superseded, being absent without leave.

Ensign Mathews, 73d Foot, and Cornet Muller, Brunswick Cavalry.

(Continued from our last Supplement.)

The balance of Europe (putting Spain and Germany, which are already reconquered, out of the question) is chiefly endangered by two points, the French state of possession and connection in Italy, and the great comparative inferiority of the Dutch and the French frontiers touching upon it, by the effect of which Holland will always be at the mercy of the ambition of the French Ruler.

Upon the first of these points, the following considerations present themselves:—

Italy (the main point of present contention) is at present possessed and divided by three powers,—Murat, King of Naples,—Bonaparte, as King of Italy; and Bonaparte, or rather France, with respect to the Italian departments annexed to the French Empire.

With respect to Naples, we have already said, that we do not contemplate that the Allies intend any change. The former King of Naples and the two Sicilies is notoriously an imbecile, and, therefore, to the Allies and to Europe, a useless and insufficient Sovereign, and we do not imagine that any farther sympathy will be felt for him, than such as would erect itself to procure him an indemnity in the terra firma, of Germany. Upon this point, therefore, we do not believe that there will be any obstacle.

With respect to the kingdom of Italy, or the Iron Crown of the Lombards, Bonaparte must totally surrender this, as Italy and Germany would not be safe for an instant, if he were allowed to retain it. Now we have to mention an important point upon this latter head. In the Contre Projet, in which Bonaparte is said to have modified the preliminary basis, as proposed by the Allied Powers, it is stated, that he offered, in compliance with the basis, to divest himself of the Iron Crown, and to transfer it to Eugene Beauharnois, the present Viceroy of Italy; and it is added, and we fear with some truth, that the Allied Powers, with the exception of England, are inclined to assent to this proposal.—We have only to add, that we think Eugene Beauharnois is but an instrument in the hands of the Emperor Napoleon, and to transfer the Kingdom of Italy to him, would be only to appoint him, till a convenient period, a Lieutenant to the French Ruler.

With respect to the Italian Departments annexed to France we have nothing to add to what we have before said. These Departments are conquests from Austria, Switzerland, and Savoy. Austria, of course, will take back what belonged to her, as this Power has always exhibited a strong attachment towards her dominions in Italy. Switzerland (if restored to her independence, as she will be), will likewise necessarily have back what was taken, such restoration being necessary to qualify her to maintain her independance. The House of Savoy (the King of Sardinia) will, perhaps, not be much considered, but though France may be allowed to retain whatever she may actually possess of Piedmont on the French side of the Alps, she will be called to restore whatever she may have upon the other.

With respect to the Dutch Barrier, it consisted antiently in the towns dismantled by Joseph and his immediate predecessors. Maestrecht, Antwerp, Bois le Duc, the fortresses on the Waal and Nimeguen, Arnheim, &c. All these must be taken from the Netherlands, and given to the Dutch.

We are aware that we differ very considerably from the Daily Prints in the above observations, but as we have considered the subject more attentively, we must be allowed to abide by what we have said.

East India House.—Wednesday there was a General Quarterly Court of Proprietors. The Chairman having stated the resolution of the Court of Directors, recommending that the dividend, for the half-year beginning on the 5th of June last, and to end on the 5th of January next, should be five and a quarter per Cent. the Court unanimously confirmed the said resolution.

THE LATE COLONEL BOSVILLE.

This excellent man, who died at his house in Welbeck-street, was interred on Friday last, in the chancel vault in St. Giles's Church, near to his late father, Godfrey Bosville, Esq. who died in January, 1784. Colonel Bosville never married, and has named as heir his nephew, the Hon. Godfrey Macdonald, Colonel in the 1st Guards (brother of Lord Macdonald, and presumptive heir to the title) now serving with the Army under Marquis Wellington in France. Mr. Bosville requested that his funeral might be conducted in the most private manner, and therefore his numerous and respectable relations and friends did not accompany his remains to the vault, which otherwise they were anxious to do. The hearse was drawn by six horses, and there were three coaches with four horses. Mr. Bosville's carriage did not join in procession; and the offers of several Noblemen and Gentlemen desirous to attend and send their carriages could not, in conformity with Mr. Bosville's request, be accepted, particularly in the absence of Col. Macdonald, who is the sole executor. Mr. Burgoyge, the Solicitor of Col. Macdonald, attended on his behalf to see the last offices performed, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Este Major James, and four other Gentlemen. Mr. Bosville's servants also followed. The coffin was handsome and bore an inscription—"William Bosville, Esq. of Gunthwaith and Thorpham, in the county of York, died, 16th December, 1813, in the 69th year of his age."—By Mr. Bosville's death one large estate devolves to Mrs. Beaumont; and after giving legacies which do not exceed thirty thousand pounds, he has bequeathed all the residue of the immense property, to Colonel Macdonald and his children, who are to take the name of Bosville. The family came originally from Normandy with William the Conqueror. Mr. Chippindall, who had long been the upholsterer of the deceased, conducted the funeral with great propriety.

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